



Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Wives of Active Duty Men—Comparisons with Women in the U.S. General Population, 2010

Technical Report

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
1. REPORT DATE MAR 2013		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2013 to 00-00-2013	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Wives of Active Duty Men -Comparisons with Women in the U.S. General Population, 2010				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, 30333				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 54	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

Technical Report

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Violence, and Stalking among Active Duty Women and Wives of Active Duty Men— Comparisons with Women in the U.S. General Population, 2010

Prepared by:

Michele C. Black and Melissa T. Merrick

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, Georgia

March 2013

This report was prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the Department of Defense (DoD) as part of an interagency agreement between the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the CDC. The interagency agreement set forth multi-agency (NIJ, CDC, DoD) efforts in support of the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables and Figures	iv
Acknowledgements	vi
Executive Summary	1
Introduction	5
Methods	9
Key Findings	13
Summary	17
Discussion	19
References	21
Appendix A: Victimization Questions	23
Appendix B: Tables and Figures	27

TABLES AND FIGURES

Contact Sexual Violence

Table 1	Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence for Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010
Table 2	Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence for Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010
Table 3	Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women by Deployment History — NISVS 2010
Table 4	Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women by Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010
Table 5	Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010
Table 6	Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010

Stalking

Table 7	Prevalence of Stalking in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010
Table 8	Prevalence of Stalking in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010
Table 9	Prevalence of Stalking in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women by Deployment History — NISVS 2010
Table 10	Prevalence of Stalking in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women by Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010
Table 11	Prevalence of Stalking in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010
Table 12	Prevalence of Stalking in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010

Psychological Aggression

Table 13	Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010
Table 14	Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women by Deployment History — NISVS 2010
Table 15	Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010

Physical Violence

Table 16	Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010
Table 17	Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010
Table 18	Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women by Deployment History — NISVS 2010
Table 19	Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010
Table 20	Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women by Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010
Table 21	Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010

Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking

Table 22	Prevalence of Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010
Table 23	Prevalence of Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women by Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010
Table 24	Prevalence of Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010

Acknowledgments

We would like to extend our gratitude to the Department of Defense for their financial support of the 2010 data collection for the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey and acknowledge the following individuals from the Department of Defense for their input and expertise:

David Lloyd, Cathy A. Flynn, Kathy Robertson, and Nathan Galbreath

We would also like to thank Lynn Jenkins, Paula Orlosky Williams, and the NISVS Science Team from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their contributions in developing this report, and Andy Peytchev and Lisa Carley-Baxter from the Research Triangle Institute for the 2010 NISVS data collection and statistical support for this report. We also extend our thanks to our federal partners from the National Institute of Justice — Angela Moore, Bernie Auchter, and Christine Crossland — in support of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey.

We would also like to acknowledge the following individuals who substantially contributed to the development of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey. We give special thanks to Kathleen C. Basile, Michele C. Black, Matthew J. Breiding, James A. Mercy, Linda E. Saltzman, and Sharon G. Smith.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The initial year (2010) of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) included a random sample of the general U.S. population and two random samples from the military: active duty women and wives of active duty men. For the general U.S. population, a dual sampling frame was used (cell phone and landline). The Active Duty Master File was the sampling frame for the active duty women; the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System file was the sampling frame for the wives of active duty men.

In 2010, there were 9,086 completed interviews of women in the general population and 2,836 completed interviews of women in the military samples (1,408 active duty women and 1,428 wives of active duty men). The survey methods for all samples were identical; data were collected simultaneously and consistently across the general and military populations in the first two quarters of 2010. To address population differences between the general U.S. population of women and women in the military samples, odds ratios were adjusted by age and marital status for active duty women and adjusted by age for wives of active duty men.

The NISVS questionnaire that was administered to the military samples and the general population sample for this study includes behaviorally specific questions that assess intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual

violence (SV) by any perpetrator, and stalking by any perpetrator over the lifetime and during the three years and the 12 months prior to the survey. Because deployment typically lasts from 6 to 12 months with no physical interactions between spouses, the three-year period was essential to increase the likelihood that experiences relevant to spouses included time periods when they were in the same geographic location. Active duty women were asked about the length in months of their deployment during the three years prior to the survey, while wives of active duty men were asked about their spouse's deployment length during the three years prior to the survey. Throughout this report, the prevalence will be reported for the following three time periods: lifetime, three-year, and one-year. Significant differences between women in the general population and women in the military samples were tested using logistic regression models that adjusted for age and marital status. Tests involving wives of active duty men were not adjusted for marital status because this was a specific component of the sampling frame. Adjusted odds ratios are used to assess significant differences throughout this report.

Key Findings

- Overall, the prevalence of IPV, SV, and stalking were similar among women in the U.S. population, active duty women, and wives of active duty men.
- Among women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years, 40.3% experienced lifetime contact sexual violence. Similarly, 36.3% of active duty women and 32.8% of wives of active duty men experienced contact sexual violence in their lifetime.
- Among women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years, 39.7% experienced lifetime physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner; 31.5% of active duty women and 29.5% of wives of active duty men experienced lifetime physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner.
- Among the relatively small number of significant differences observed between women in the general population and women in the military samples, the majority of these differences indicated a decreased risk of IPV, contact sexual violence by an intimate partner, and stalking for active duty women, compared to the general population of women.
- With respect to deployment history, active duty women who were deployed during the three years prior to the survey were significantly more likely to have experienced both IPV and contact sexual violence during that time period compared to active duty women who were not deployed.

IPV and contact sexual violence are prevalent among women in the general U.S. population, among active duty women, and among wives of active duty men, with relatively few significant differences between women in the general U.S. population and women in military populations. To inform prevention efforts, it is important to understand the factors that contribute to violence. Further research would improve our understanding of the factors that increase the risk for violence against women, including factors that may be shared between the military and general populations (e.g., young age, belief in strict gender roles, marital conflict and instability, social and cultural isolation, or inadequate sanctions for those who perpetrate violence). Additional research would be important in improving our understanding of how military-specific factors, such as deployment, might increase risk (e.g., by examining the impact of multiple deployments and deployment in high-conflict settings). Research could also focus on the factors that may actually reduce the risk of violence for active duty women, such as access to health care, stable housing, family support services (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs), and having at least one fully employed family member. Further exploration of risk and protective factors related to these forms of violence can inform future prevention and intervention efforts across the military and general populations.

Introduction

Intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and stalking endanger the safety, health, and well-being of women and men across the United States (Black, 2011). Many survivors of these forms of violence experience lasting physical and mental health impacts (e.g., Bonomi, Thompson, Anderson, Reid, Carrell, Dimer, & Rivara, 2006; Breiding, Black, & Ryan, 2008). Our understanding of these forms of violence has grown substantially over the years. However, researchers and practitioners continue to be challenged in their efforts to measure and understand the extent to which these problems occur nationally and in specific populations, such as in the military.

To begin to address the need for ongoing, nationally representative, and reliable prevalence estimates for IPV, SV, and stalking, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Injury Prevention and Control launched the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) in 2010 with support from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Department of Defense (DoD). NISVS is a nationally representative random digit dial telephone survey that collects information about experiences of IPV, SV, and stalking among non-institutionalized English- and Spanish-speaking women and men aged 18 years or older in the United States (Black, Basile, Breiding, Smith, Walters, Merrick, Chen, & Stevens, 2011). NISVS

provides critical information to inform prevention and intervention efforts to reduce the personal and public costs associated with these types of violence.

IPV, SV, and Stalking in Military Populations

There is limited reliable prevalence data available with regard to these forms of violence for military personnel and their spouses. As of September 30, 2010, there were approximately 1.4 million active duty personnel serving in the U.S. military (Defense Manpower Data Center [DMDC], Active Duty Master File [ADMF], September 2010). Women are an integral part of the armed forces with nearly 900,000 women in military populations, connected to the military through active duty service or through marriage to an active duty service member. Just over 200,000 active duty military personnel were women, and over 675,000 women were married to male service members (DMDC, ADMF and Active Duty Military Family File, September 2010).

Women in military populations may be at increased risk for IPV, SV, and stalking compared to the women in the civilian population due to unique stressors and challenges within the military population. These challenges include issues related to deployment (e.g., multiple deployments; deployment in high-conflict settings; reunification cycles; separation from friends, family, peers, and other social networks; and frequent geographic

relocations) (Rentz, Martin, Gibbs, Clinton-Sherrod, Hardison, & Marshall, 2006; Taft, Vogt, Marshall, Panzio, & Niles, 2007). Conversely, there are a number of factors that may reduce the risk of IPV, for example, access to health care, stable housing, family support services (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs), and having at least one fully employed family member (Rentz et al., 2006).

Relatively few studies have directly compared the extent of IPV in military and non-military populations (Cronin, 1995; Griffen & Morgan, 1988; Jones, 2012; Heyman & Neidig, 1999; Rentz et al., 2006). Furthermore, most of these studies evaluated violence only among married couples using differing methodologies, differing measures of abuse, and undefined time periods. Depending on the sampling design, survey methods, and definitions used to measure IPV, studies have found rates of IPV among women in military couples ranging from 13% to 60% (e.g., Jones, 2012).

In general, more attention has been given to factors associated with the risk of rape in military environments (e.g., sexual harassment allowed by military officers, unwanted sexual advances while on duty and in sleeping quarters) (e.g., Sadler, Booth, Cook, & Doebbeling, 2003; Sadler, Booth, Cook, Torner, & Doebbeling, 2001) and the physical and mental health consequences of rape among victims (Mageun,

Cohen, Rosch, Kimerling, & Seal, 2012; Yaeger, Himmelfarb, Cammack, & Mintz, 2006).

Similar to IPV, few studies have compared the extent of SV in military and non-military populations. However, studies have measured the prevalence of sexual assault among military active duty women. A study designed to assess the health status of female veterans found that 23% had been sexually assaulted while in the military (Skinner, Kressin, Frayne, Tripp, Hankin, Miller, & Sullivan, 2000). More recent DoD surveys conducted in 2006 and 2010 found that 6.8% and 4.4%, respectively, of active duty women experienced unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to being surveyed (Lipari, Cook, Rock, & Matos, 2006; Rock, Lipari, Cook, & Hale, 2010).

These surveys have provided important and much needed information related to IPV, SV, and stalking in the military. Such data are necessary to inform prevention strategies, the provision of services, and the development of policies that can be tailored to protect the mental and physical health of active duty women and wives of active duty men who are charged with defending national security and freedom. However, DoD data are often compared to civilian data despite significant differences in demographics between the populations and differing methodologies. Comparable data collected using standard questions and methods for the military and civilian populations are important for understanding the relative magnitude of these problems.

The Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, Public Law 106-65, established the Defense Task Force on Domestic Violence to evaluate current programs and policies associated with domestic violence in the military and to formulate a long-term strategic plan to assist the DoD in addressing domestic violence. The Task Force also recommended that DoD partner with NIJ and CDC to further DoD's research agenda to gather information directly from victims rather than relying only on victimization records based on reported cases to officials and service providers.

In 2007, DoD established an Interagency Agreement with NIJ, in collaboration with CDC, providing funds to include two military samples in the first year (2010) of NISVS. Data collected through CDC's NISVS provides reliable information on the extent of IPV, SV, and stalking among active duty women and wives of active duty men that are directly comparable to the general population of women in the United States. Due to limited resources and the fact that women carry the heaviest health burden with respect to these forms of violence overall (Black et al., 2011), the decision was made by DoD to include only women in the military subsamples.

Methods

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is designed to provide data on national and state-level prevalence and characteristics of intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and stalking. The survey protocol received approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB#0920-0822) and the Institutional Review Board of Research Triangle Institute, International (RTI), the contractor responsible for sampling design, interviewing, and data collection.

Improved Disclosure

Interviews are conducted by RTI, on behalf of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in English or Spanish without obtaining personally identifiable information. All interviews are administered by highly trained female interviewers to put respondents at ease to improve disclosure of victimization experiences.

Respondents are interviewed over the telephone (versus in person) to create a social distance to increase comfort with disclosing victimization experiences. Following recommended guidelines from the World Health Organization (Sullivan & Cain, 2004; WHO, 2001), a graduated informed consent procedure is used to maximize respondent safety, to build rapport, and to provide participants the opportunity to make an informed decision about whether participation in the survey

would be in their best interest. Of particular importance to the military population is that NISVS is a CDC survey. This provides an additional buffer for active duty women and wives of active duty men to improve trust and reduce concerns regarding disclosure of this sensitive information and how it might be used. Furthermore, the survey does not link personally identifiable information to data gathered in the survey, providing another level of protection to all participants.

Interviewers also establish a safety plan and follow established distress protocols, including frequent check-ins with participants during the interview to assess their emotional state and determine whether the interview should proceed. In addition, interviewers remind respondents that they can skip any question and can stop the interview at any time. At the end of the interview, respondents are provided telephone numbers for the National Domestic Violence Hotline and the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network.

Sampling Frames

In addition to randomly selected individuals from the general U.S. population, the 2010 NISVS included randomly selected active duty women in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, and randomly selected wives of active duty personnel in each branch. For this report, data gathered from women aged 18 to 59 years in the general population sample were used for

comparisons with women in the military populations.

The sampling frame for the active duty women included women who had provided a home or work telephone number to the Active Duty Master File (ADMF) and were not deployed abroad at the time the survey was conducted. The sampling frame for the wives of active duty military personnel included women who had provided a home or work phone number to the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) file. The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) maintains both the ADMF and DEERS files and provided the randomly selected samples as described above. A small number of women (n=8) who were both active duty and wives of active duty men were represented in both frames. However, only one such interview was conducted; the resulting interview data were represented in the prevalence estimates for both active duty women and wives of active duty men. It is also important to note that approximately 5% of the women selected from the DEERS file were not married to active duty men at the time of the survey (e.g., divorced, separated).

Response and Cooperation Rates

The comparably calculated weighted response rates (the proportion of randomly selected individuals who were interviewed) were 27.5% for the general population, 26.5% for active duty

women, and 29.2% for wives of active duty men. The overall cooperation rate among all participants in the 2010 survey (the proportion of people who agreed to participate in the interview among those who were contacted and determined to be eligible) was 81.3%. The survey methods for all samples were identical; data were collected simultaneously and consistently across the general and military populations in the first two quarters of 2010.

Violence Domains Assessed

The NISVS questionnaire includes behaviorally specific questions that assess violence by an intimate partner (which includes current or former cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners), SV by any perpetrator, and stalking by any perpetrator. Questions are asked for three time periods, including over the lifetime, during the three years prior to the survey, and in the 12 months prior to the interview. IPV includes physical violence, psychological aggression, sexual violence, and stalking. Stalking is defined as experiencing multiple harassing or threatening tactics by the same perpetrator or a single tactic multiple times by the same perpetrator that made the respondent very fearful or made them believe that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. SV measured in NISVS includes completed or attempted rape, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, sexual coercion, being made to penetrate someone else, unwanted sexual contact experiences, and unwanted non-contact sexual experiences.

More information on the 2010 NISVS Summary Report can be found at (<http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/NISVS/index.html>).

This report varies from earlier NISVS reports with respect to the way that specific violence domains were constructed. For purposes of this report, the domain of SV includes only sexual violence that involved contact. Unwanted non-contact sexual experiences were excluded. This is designed to be consistent with DoD regulations and definitions related to sexual assault and will be referred to as "contact sexual violence" throughout this report. This definition is also consistent with definitions of "unwanted sexual contact" used in earlier DoD reports (Lipari, Cook, Rock, & Matos, 2006; Rock, Lipari, Cook, & Hale, 2010). While the CDC definitions of unwanted sexual contact include being made to penetrate someone else, this outcome did not contribute substantively to the prevalence of contact sexual violence among women because the number of women who indicated they were made to penetrate someone else was negligible.

A list of NISVS victimization questions used in this report can be found in Appendix A.

Deployment

Because deployment typically lasts from 6 to 12 months with no physical interactions between spouses, questions were asked about experiences during the three years prior to the survey (in addition to the 12-month and lifetime time periods) to increase the likelihood that experiences relevant to spouses included time periods when they

were in the same geographic area. To provide comparable data, violence experienced during all three time periods was also asked of respondents from the general U.S. population. Active duty women were asked about their recent deployment history (whether or not they had been deployed at any time during the three years prior to the survey and the length in months of such deployment) while wives of active duty military personnel were asked about their spouse's recent deployment history.

Data Analysis

To be included in the prevalence of IPV, contact sexual violence, or stalking, the respondent must have experienced at least one behavior within the relevant violence domain during the time frame of reference (during the lifetime, in the three years prior to the survey, or in the 12 months prior to the survey). The denominators in prevalence calculations include respondents who answered the specific question or responded with "don't know" or "refused." Missing data (cases where all questions for constructing an outcome of interest were not fully administered) were excluded from analyses. All analyses were conducted using SUDAAN™ statistical software for analyzing data collected through complex sample design.

For the general population, the estimated number of victims affected by a particular form of violence is based on U.S. population estimates from the census projections by state, sex, age, and race/ethnicity (<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/>). For the military samples, the estimated number of victims affected by a

particular form of violence is based on data from the DMDC for the total in each population by service branch, age, race, ethnicity, and for the active duty sample, rank.

Precision, Reliability, and Confidence in Prevalence Estimates

As prevalence and population estimates were based on a sample population, there is a degree of sampling error associated with these estimates. Confidence intervals provide a statistical measure of the precision of a given estimate. The smaller the sample upon which an estimate is based, the less precise the estimate becomes and the wider the confidence intervals become, making it more difficult to distinguish the findings from what could have occurred by chance.

The relative standard error (RSE) is one measure of an estimate's reliability. The RSE was calculated for all estimates in this report. If the RSE was greater than 30%, the estimate was deemed unreliable and is not reported. Consideration was also given to the case count. If the estimate was based on a numerator < 20, the estimate was also deemed unreliable and not reported. Tables where specific estimates are missing due to high RSEs or small case counts are presented in full with unreliable estimates noted by dashes so that the reader can clearly see what was assessed and where data gaps remain.

Odds Ratios

Odds ratios are generated from logistic regression models that compared the prevalence of specific forms of violence among women

in the general U.S. population to prevalence within each of the military samples (active duty women and wives of active duty men) for each of the three time periods (lifetime, in the three years prior to the survey, and in the year prior to the survey). The odds ratios are statistically significant at the <.05 level if the confidence interval does not include one. An odds ratio that is significantly greater than one means that women in that group are more likely to have experienced the outcome of interest during the specified time period; an odds ratio that is significantly less than one means that women in that group are less likely to have experienced the outcome of interest during the specified time period.

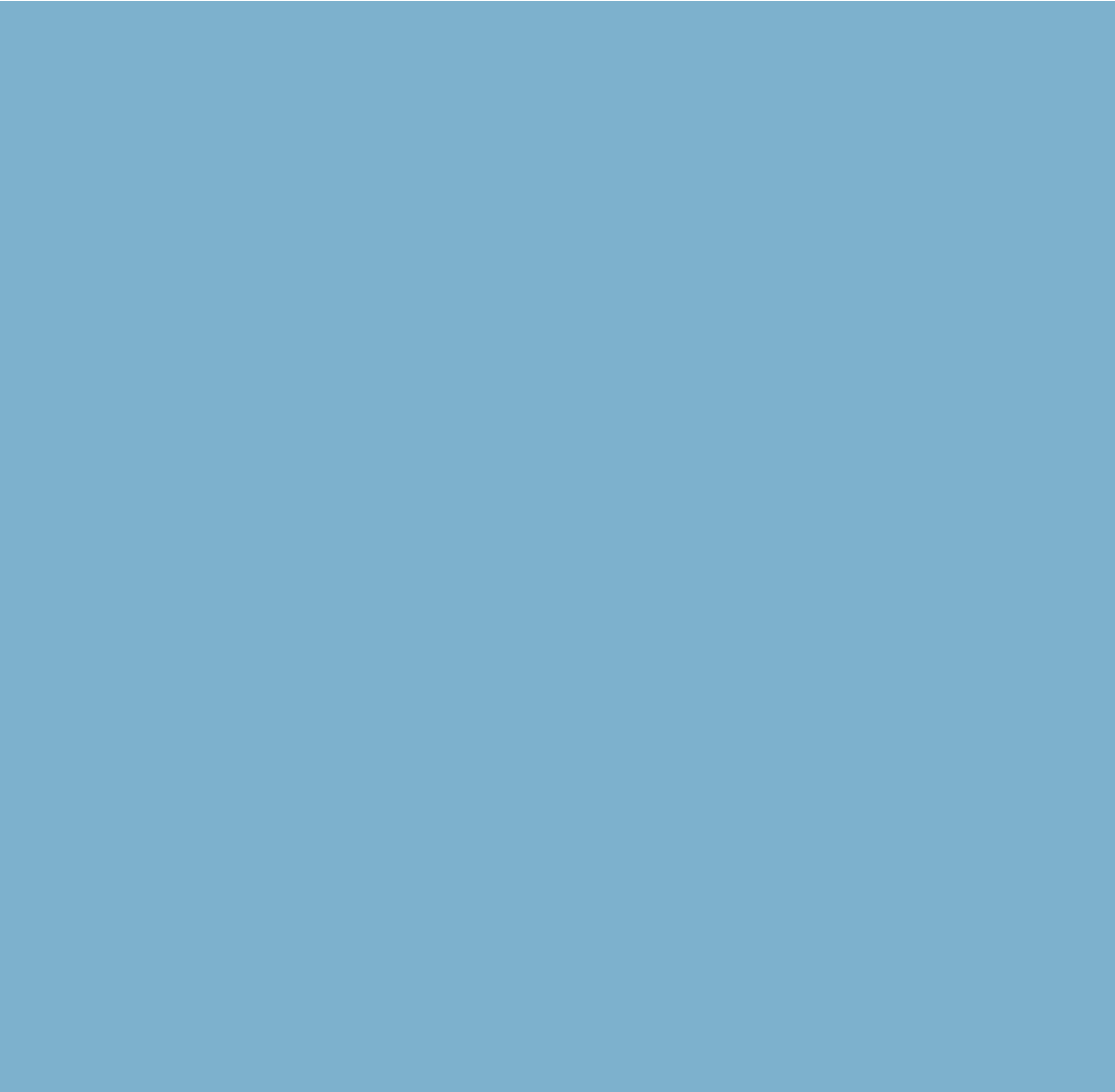
Throughout this report, there are some instances where the prevalence estimates are higher among active duty women than women in the general U.S. population but the adjusted odds ratios indicate that active duty women are at lower risk for victimization. This discrepancy is likely explained by differences in the age distributions of these groups of women. Because IPV, SV, and stalking are more common among younger persons and active duty women are younger than the general population, and because the difference in victimization in the active duty and general population vary across age groups, it is important to control for age differences when making comparisons across groups. Therefore, we used logistic regression models to control for age. The results from these models, the adjusted odds ratios, are used throughout this report to assess significant differences across groups.

Adjustments for Differences in Age and Marital Status

Overall, military populations are much younger than the general U.S. population. Nearly 62% of active duty women in this study were between 18 and 29 years of age and 45.9% of wives of active duty men were between 18 and 29 years of age, compared to 28.8% of women in the general population. With respect to marital status, 46.3% of women in the general population and 50.5% of active duty women were married. Odds ratios were adjusted to address population differences in age and marital status to make comparisons between the general U.S. population of women and active duty women more comparable. Odds ratios involving wives of active duty men were not adjusted for marital status because this was a specific component of the sampling frame.

It is important to note that although some prevalence estimates may appear to differ across groups, the statistical tests that adjust for age and, for active duty women, marital status, are the more appropriate results to use. Therefore, adjusted odds ratios are used to assess significant differences throughout this report.

For additional details about NISVS methodology, please see the NISVS: 2010 Summary Report (Black et al., 2011).



Key Findings

Contact Sexual Violence by Any Perpetrator

Appendix B includes detailed information regarding the prevalence of contact sexual violence in the general U.S. population of women, active duty women, and wives of active duty men, including results by time frame, type of perpetrator, and deployment history (Tables 1 through 6). Some key findings related to contact sexual violence are summarized below.

- Approximately 40% of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years have experienced lifetime contact sexual violence. Similarly, 36.3% of active duty women and 32.8% of wives of active duty men have experienced lifetime contact sexual violence. (Table 1)
- There were no significant differences in the lifetime, three-year, or one-year prevalence of contact sexual violence between women from the general population and either active duty women or wives of active duty men. (Table 1)
- Active duty women who were deployed in the three years prior to the survey were significantly more likely to experience lifetime and three-year contact sexual violence, compared to active duty women who were not deployed during that time. (Table 3)
- There was no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of contact sexual

violence between wives whose spouses were deployed in the three years prior to the survey and wives whose spouses were not deployed during that time. Three-year and one-year prevalence estimates were not reportable with a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% or cell size below 20. (Table 5)

Stalking by Any Perpetrator

Detailed information regarding the prevalence of stalking in the general U.S. population of women, active duty women, and wives of active duty men, including results by time frame, type of perpetrator, and deployment history, can be found in Tables 7 through 12 in Appendix B. The key findings related to stalking are summarized below.

- Approximately 1 in 5 women (19.1%) in the general population aged 18 to 59 years have experienced stalking during their lifetime, compared to approximately 1 in 9 active duty women (11.4%) and approximately 1 in 7 wives of active duty men (14.6%). (Table 7)
- Active duty women were significantly less likely to experience lifetime, three-year, and one-year stalking, compared to women from the general population. There were no significant differences in the prevalence of stalking between wives of active duty men and women from the general population. (Table 7)

- There were no significant differences in the lifetime, three-year, and one-year stalking prevalence between active duty women deployed in the three years prior to the survey and active duty women who were not deployed in the three years prior to the survey. (Table 9)
- Similar to active duty women, there was no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of stalking between wives of active duty men who were deployed in the three years prior to the survey and wives whose spouses were not deployed during that time. Three-year and one-year prevalence estimates were not reportable with an RSE greater than 30% or cell size below 20. (Table 11)

Intimate Partner Violence

Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner

Detailed information regarding the prevalence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner in the general U.S. population of women, active duty women, and wives of active duty men, including results by time frame and deployment history, can be found in Tables 13 through 15 in Appendix B. Key findings are summarized below.

- Approximately 57% of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years experienced psychological aggression in their lifetime,

compared to 53.7% of active duty women and 48.6% of wives of active duty men. (Table 13)

- Active duty women were significantly less likely to experience lifetime, three-year, and one-year psychological aggression by an intimate partner, compared to women from the general population. For wives of active duty men, there were no significant differences in the lifetime, three-year, and one-year prevalence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner, compared to women from the general population. (Table 13)
- Active duty women who were deployed during the three years prior to the survey were significantly more likely to experience lifetime psychological aggression by an intimate partner, compared to active duty women who were not deployed during the three years prior to the survey. There were no significant differences by deployment history in the three-year and one-year prevalence of psychological aggression. (Table 14)
- For wives of active duty men, there were no significant differences by deployment history in the lifetime, three-year, or one-year prevalence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner. (Table 15)

Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner

Detailed information on the prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner, including results by time frame, severity, and deployment history, can be found in Tables 16 through 21 in Appendix B. In summary,

- Nearly 36% of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years experienced lifetime physical violence by an intimate partner, compared to 28.4% of active duty women and 26.9% of wives of active duty men. (Table 16)
- Active duty women were significantly less likely to experience three-year, and one-year physical violence by an intimate partner, compared to the general population. There were no significant differences in the lifetime, three-year, and one-year prevalence of physical violence among wives of active duty men, compared to the general population. (Table 16)
- Active duty women who were deployed during the three years prior to the survey were significantly more likely to experience lifetime physical violence by an intimate partner compared to active duty women who were not deployed during the three years prior to the survey. There was no significant difference in the three-year prevalence by deployment history. The one-year prevalence estimate was not reportable with an RSE greater than 30% or cell size below 20. (Table 18)

- There were no significant differences in the lifetime prevalence of physical violence among wives of active duty men who had been deployed during the three years prior to the survey compared to wives whose spouses had not been deployed. The three-year and one-year prevalence estimates were not reportable with an RSE greater than 30% or cell size below 20. (Table 19)

Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking by an Intimate Partner

Detailed information on the prevalence of physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner, including results by time frame and deployment history, can be found in Tables 22 through 24 in Appendix B. In summary,

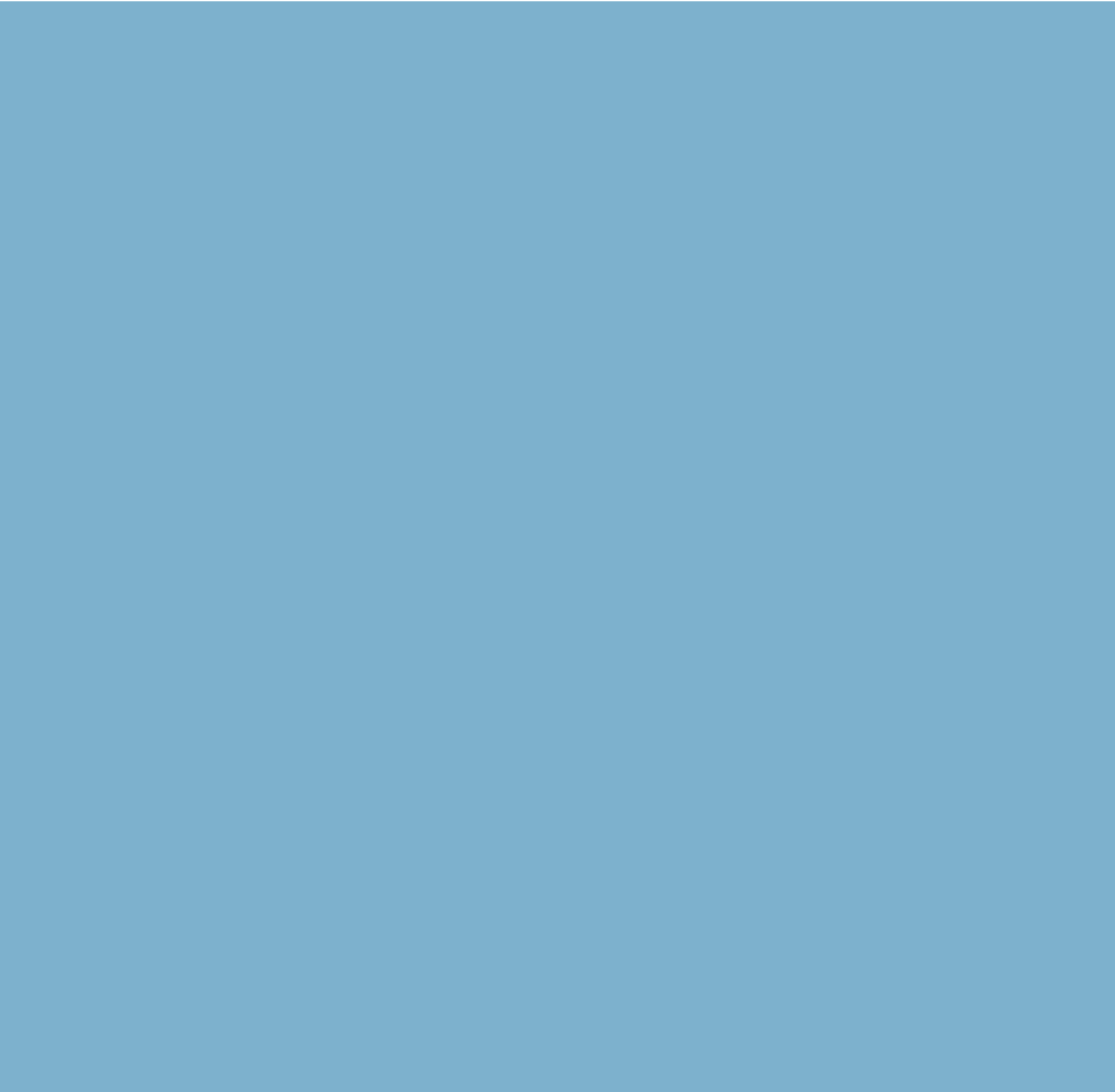
- Nearly 40% of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years, 31.5% of active duty women, and 29.5% of wives of active duty men have experienced physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime. (Table 22)
- Active duty women were significantly less likely to experience lifetime, three-year, or one-year physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner, compared to women from the general population. There were no significant differences in the lifetime, three-year, and one-year prevalence of physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner for wives of active duty men, compared to women from the general population. (Table 22)

- Active duty women who were deployed in the three years prior to the survey were significantly more likely to experience lifetime and three-year physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner, compared to those who were not deployed in the three years prior to the survey. (Table 23)
- There were no significant differences in the lifetime prevalence of physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner between wives whose spouses were deployed in the past three years and those whose spouses were not deployed during that time. The three-year and one-year prevalence estimates were not reportable due to an RSE greater than 30% or cell size below 20. (Table 24)



Summary

These findings provide further evidence that intimate partner violence (IPV), as well as contact sexual violence and stalking by any perpetrator, are prevalent in the civilian and military female populations in the United States. In general, the prevalence of these forms of violence were similar among active duty women, wives of active duty men, and women in the general U.S. population; after controlling for age and marital status, the majority of odds ratios were at or near 1.0 with no statistically significant differences across groups. Significant differences, however, were observed for 24 of the 68 comparisons tested across groups. These significant findings indicated a decreased risk of IPV, contact sexual violence by an intimate partner, or stalking for active duty women compared to the general population of women. In contrast, for 9 of the 40 comparisons tested across deployment status, significantly increased risks for IPV or contact sexual violence were observed for active duty women who had been deployed at some point during the three years prior to the survey, compared to those who had not been deployed during that time period.



Discussion

Because of the burden that these forms of violence place on women's physical and emotional health, additional research may help to improve our understanding of the factors that increase the risk for violence among women that may be shared between the military and general populations. Examples include further exploration of the role of demographic differences (e.g., education, socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity) and other factors (e.g., alcohol use, belief in strict gender roles, marital conflict and instability, and inadequate sanctions for those who perpetrate violence).

Additional research regarding factors related specifically to military service that may potentially influence risk would help to further examine the specific aspects of deployment that contribute to risk for violence. For example, future studies may examine factors such as when the victimization took place relative to deployment, the nature of the victimization, and the type and number of deployments, including whether deployment occurred in high-conflict settings. The results from these studies could help ensure that appropriate prevention strategies and responses are in place before, during, and after deployment. Additionally, it is important to improve our understanding of the factors that may reduce the risk for violence among active duty women, for example, access to health care, secure housing, family support

services (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs), and having at least one fully employed family member. Such research would allow a more thorough exploration of the differences between civilian and military populations and could improve prevention practices for both.

The findings in this report are subject to several limitations. Despite substantial efforts to make respondents feel comfortable, it is possible that respondents who are currently in violent relationships may choose not to participate or choose not to disclose their victimization experiences because of safety or other concerns. Similarly, some victims may not be comfortable with disclosing such sensitive information. Among the military populations there might also be concerns about the potential ramifications that disclosing may have on their spouse's status within the military. Other limitations include a relatively small sample size for the military populations and not including active duty males or male spouses of active duty females.

Because this report provides the first information that allows direct comparisons between women in the general population and women in military populations, additional research is needed to confirm and extend these findings. Future collaborative surveys among federal agencies on this topic should focus on including larger

sample sizes, examining subgroup differences as described above, and including additional questions to provide more detail related to military-specific issues.

Despite these limitations, the high prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and stalking observed across groups underscores the need for effective prevention strategies. The data in this report can be used to inform future prevention and intervention efforts, and work toward addressing the beliefs, attitudes, and messages that may create a climate that condones IPV, SV, and stalking. Intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking are pervasive problems that transcend boundaries across the military and general populations. Preventing these forms of violence before they begin; stopping further harm to victims by providing support, services, legal assistance, protection orders, and shelters; and holding perpetrators accountable are important components necessary to address these important public health problems.



References

- Black, M. C. (2011). Intimate partner violence and adverse health consequences: Implications for clinicians. *American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine*, 5(5), 428-439.
- Black, M. C., Basile, K. C., Breiding, M. J., Smith, S. G., Walters, M. L., Merrick, M. T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M. R. (2011). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Breiding, M. J., Black, M. C., & Ryan, G. W. (2008). Chronic disease and health risk behaviors associated with intimate partner violence—18 U.S. states/territories, 2005. *Annals of Epidemiology*, 18(7), 538-544.
- Bonomi, A.E., Thompson, R.S., Anderson, M., Reid, R.J., Carrell, D., Dimer, J.A., & Rivara, F.P. (2006). Intimate partner violence and women's physical, mental, and social functioning. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 30, 458-466.
- Cronin, C. (1995). Adolescent reports of parental spousal violence in military and civilian families. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 10(1), 117-122.
- Griffin, W. A., & Morgan, A. R. (1988). Conflict in maritally distressed military couples. *American Journal of Family Therapy*, 16(1), 14-22.
- Jones, A. D. (2012). Intimate partner violence in military couples: A review of the literature. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 17(2), 147-157.
- Heyman, R.E., & Neidig, P.H. (1999.) A comparison of spousal aggression prevalence rates in U.S. Army and civilian representative samples. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 67, 239-242.
- Lipari, R. N., Cook, P. J., Rock, L. M., & Matos, K. (2006). Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members. Washington, DC: Department of Defense. Retrieved from <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/research>.
- Maguen, S., Cohen, B., Ren, L., Bosch, J., Kimerling, R., & Seal, K. (2012). Gender differences in military sexual trauma and mental health diagnoses among Iraq and Afghanistan veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder. *Women's Health Issues*, 22(1), e61-66.
- Rentz, E. D., Martin, S. L., Gibbs, D. A., Clinton-Sherrod, M., Hardison, J., & Marshall, S. W. (2006). Family violence in the military: A review of the literature. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 7(2), 93-108.
- Rock, L. M., Lipari, R. N., Cook, P. J., & Hale, A. J. (2010). 2010 Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members. Washington, DC: Department of Defense. Retrieved from <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/research>.
- Sadler, A. G., Booth, B. M., Cook, B. L., & Doebbeling, B. N. (2003). Factors associated with women's risk of rape in the military environment. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 43(3), 262-273.
- Sadler, A. G., Booth, B. M., Cook, B. L., Torner, J. C., & Doebbeling, B.N. (2001). The military environment: Risk factors for women's non-fatal assaults. *Journal of Occupational Environmental Medicine*, 43(4), 325-334.
- Skinner, K. M., Kressin, N., Frayne, S., Tripp, T. J., Hankin, C. S., Miller, D. R., & Sullivan, L. M. (2000). The prevalence of military sexual assault among female veterans' administration outpatients. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 15(3), 291-310.
- Sullivan, C. M., & Cain, D. (2004). Ethical and safety considerations when obtaining information from or about battered women for research purposes. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 19(5), 603-618.
- Taft, C. T., Vogt, D. S., Marshall, A. D., Panuzio, J., & Niles, B. L. (2007). Aggression among combat veterans: Relationships with combat exposure and symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder, dysphoria, and anxiety. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 20(2), 135-145.
- Teten, A., Schumacher, J., Taft, C., Stanley, M., Kent, T., Bailey, S. D., Dunn, N. J., & White, D. L. (2010). Intimate partner aggression perpetrated and sustained by male Afghanistan, Iraq, and Vietnam Veterans with and without posttraumatic stress disorder. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25, 1612-1630.
- U.S. Department of Defense. (2010). Active duty military personnel strengths by regional area and by country. Retrieved from <http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/MILITARY/history/hst1009.pdf>.
- U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Undersecretary of Defense, Personnel, and Readiness. (2006). FY 2006 population representation in military services. Retrieved from http://prhome.defense.gov/RFM/MPP/ACCESSION%20POLICY/PopRep_FY06/.
- World Health Organization. (2001). *Putting women first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women*. Geneva, Switzerland: Department of Gender and Women's Health.
- Yaeger, D., Himmelfarb, N., Cammack, A., & Mintz, J. (2006). DSM-IV diagnosed posttraumatic stress disorder in women Veterans with and without military sexual trauma. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 21(53), 565-569.



Appendix A: Victimization Questions

Contact Sexual Violence

How many people have ever...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> kissed you in a sexual way? Remember, we are only asking about things that you didn't want to happen. fondled or grabbed your sexual body parts?
When you were drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent, how many people have ever...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> had vaginal sex with you? By vaginal sex, we mean that a man or boy put his penis in your vagina. made you receive anal sex, meaning they put their penis into your anus? made you perform oral sex, meaning that they put their penis in your mouth or made you penetrate their vagina or anus with your mouth?
How many people have ever used physical force or threats to physically harm you to make you...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> have vaginal sex? receive anal sex? make you perform oral sex? make you receive oral sex? put their fingers or an object in your vagina or anus?
How many people have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> try to have vaginal, oral, or anal sex with you, but sex did not happen?
How many people have you had vaginal, oral, or anal sex with after they pressured you by...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> doing things like telling you lies, making promises about the future they knew were untrue, threatening to end your relationship, or threatening to spread rumors about you? wearing you down by repeatedly asking for sex, or showing they were unhappy? using their authority over you, for example, your boss or your teacher?

Stalking Tactics

How many people have ever...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]? approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn't want them to be there? left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find? sneaked into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there? left you unwanted messages? This includes text or voice messages. made unwanted phone calls to you? This includes hang-up calls. sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through websites like MySpace or Facebook? left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn't want them to?
------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Psychological Aggression

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever . . .

- acted very angry toward you in a way that seemed dangerous?
- told you that you were a loser, a failure, or not good enough?
- called you names like ugly, fat, crazy, or stupid?
- insulted, humiliated, or made fun of you in front of others?
- told you that no one else would want you?
- tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends?
- made decisions for you that should have been yours to make, such as the clothes you wear, things you eat, or the friends you have?
- kept track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing?
- made threats to physically harm you?
- threatened to hurt him- or herself or commit suicide when he or she was upset with you?
- threatened to hurt a pet or threatened to take a pet away from you?
- threatened to hurt someone you love?
- hurt someone you love?
- {if applicable} threatened to take your children away from you?
- kept you from leaving the house when you wanted to go?
- kept you from having money for your own use?
- destroyed something that was important to you?
- said things like "If I can't have you, then no one can"?

Physical Violence

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever . . .

- slapped you?
- pushed or shoved you?
- hit you with a fist or something hard?
- kicked you?
- hurt you by pulling your hair?
- slammed you against something?
- tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you?
- beaten you?
- burned you on purpose?
- used a knife or gun on you?



Appendix B: Tables and Figures

Contact Sexual Violence

Table 1

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ for Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010⁵

Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population ²			Active Duty Women ²			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men ²			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³
Lifetime	40.3	38.4, 42.1	35,396,000	36.3	33.6, 39.0	68,000	0.9	0.8, 1.1	32.8	30.3, 35.3	228,000	1.0	0.8, 1.1
3 Year	7.7	6.2, 9.1	6,725,000	11.3	9.5, 13.1	23,000	1.1	0.8, 1.4	6.6	5.3, 7.9	48,000	1.2	0.8, 1.8
12 Months	5.2	4.4, 6.1	4,598,000	5.6	4.2, 6.9	10,000	0.8	0.5, 1.1	3.6	2.6, 4.6	25,000	0.9	0.6, 1.4

⁵The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹Contact sexual violence is defined as completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.

²Age range: 18–59 years.

³Confidence interval.

⁴Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells might not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.

⁶AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.

Table 2

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ for Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010⁵

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population ²			Active Duty Women ²			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men ²			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
		Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁶	95% CI ³
Intimate ⁷	Lifetime	20.0	18.4, 21.5	16,404,000	12.5	10.5, 14.5	21,000	0.6 [†]	0.5, 0.8	13.3	11.4, 15.2	84,000	0.8	0.6, 1.0
	3 Years	3.7	2.7, 4.7	3,196,000	4.3	3.0, 5.5	8,000	0.7	0.4, 1.1	3.3	2.3, 4.2	23,000	1.2	0.7, 2.1
	12 Months	2.8	2.2, 3.4	2,454,000	2.3	1.4, 3.2	4,000	0.6 [†]	0.4, 1.0 [‡]	2.3	1.5, 3.1	16,000	1.0	0.5, 1.7
Non-intimate	Lifetime	26.7	25.0, 28.4	22,206,000	26.3	23.8, 28.8	47,000	1.1	0.9, 1.3	23.4	21.1, 25.7	153,000	1.0	0.9, 1.2
	3 Years	4.0	2.9, 5.2	3,518,000	6.1	4.7, 7.5	12,000	1.3	0.9, 1.9	3.2	2.2, 4.1	22,000	1.1	0.7, 1.9
	12 Months	2.5	1.9, 3.2	2,217,000	2.9	1.8, 3.9	5,000	0.9	0.6, 1.5	*	*	*	*	*

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Contact sexual violence is defined as completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.

² Age range: 18–59 years.

³ Confidence interval.

⁴ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.

⁶ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.

⁷ Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

[†] Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

[‡] Confidence interval rounded to nearest tenth, actual interval does not include 1.0.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 3

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women² by Deployment History — NISVS 2010⁵

Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³
Lifetime	36.4	33.7, 39.1	68,000	38.7	35.0, 42.4	39,000	33.7	29.7, 37.7	29,000	1.3 [†]	1.0 [‡] , 1.7
3 Years	11.3	9.4, 13.1	22,000	12.6	10.0, 15.3	14,000	9.7	7.2, 12.2	9,000	1.6 [†]	1.0 [‡] , 2.5
12 Months	5.6	4.2, 7.0	10,000	5.7	3.8, 7.7	6,000	5.4	3.4, 7.4	5,000	1.3	0.7, 2.3

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Contact sexual violence includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.

² Age range: 18–59 years.

³ Confidence interval.

⁴ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵ AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time, controlled for age and marital status.

[†] Significantly higher prevalence among active duty women who were deployed during the 3 years prior to the survey compared to active duty women who were not deployed during that time period, $p < .05$.

[‡] Confidence interval rounded to nearest tenth, actual interval does not include 1.0.

Table 4

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women² by Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010⁵

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³
Intimate ⁶	Lifetime	12.6	10.6, 14.6	21,000	13.7	10.8, 16.5	13,000	11.4	8.6, 14.1	9,000	1.3	0.9, 1.9
	3 Years	4.3	3.1, 5.5	8,000	4.5	2.8, 6.3	5,000	4.0	2.3, 5.7	4,000	1.3	0.7, 2.6
	12 Months	2.3	1.4, 3.2	4,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-intimate	Lifetime	26.3	23.8, 28.9	47,000	27.9	24.5, 31.4	27,000	24.4	20.8, 28.1	20,000	1.2	0.9, 1.6
	3 Years	6.1	4.7, 7.5	12,000	7.0	4.9, 9.0	7,000	5.1	3.2, 7.0	5,000	1.6 [†]	1.0 [†] , 2.7
	12 Months	2.9	1.9, 3.9	5,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

⁵The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹Contact sexual violence includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.

²Age range: 18–59 years of age.

³Confidence interval.

⁴Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time, controlled for age and marital status.

⁶Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

[†]Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

[†]Significantly higher prevalence among active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey compared those who were not, $p < .05$.

[†]Confidence interval rounded to nearest tenth, actual interval does not include 1.0.

Table 5

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives² of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010⁵

Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³
Lifetime	32.9	30.4, 35.4	223,000	32.7	29.9, 35.6	173,000	33.5	28.2, 38.8	50,000	0.9	0.7, 1.2
3 Years	6.8	5.4, 8.1	48,000	7.3	5.7, 8.9	40,000	*	*	*	*	*
12 Months	3.7	2.7, 4.7	25,000	4.1	2.9, 5.4	22,000	*	*	*	*	*

⁵The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹Contact sexual violence includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.

²Age range: 18–59 years.

³Confidence interval.

⁴Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and wives whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

[†]Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 6

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives² of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010⁵

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³
Intimate ⁶	Lifetime	13.3	11.4, 15.2	84,000	13.4	11.2, 15.5	66,000	13.1	9.2, 16.9	18,000	0.9	0.6, 1.4
	3 Years	3.3	2.3, 4.2	23,000	3.5	2.3, 4.6	19,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	2.3	1.5, 3.1	16,000	2.5	1.5, 3.5	13,000	*	*	*	*	*
Non-intimate	Lifetime	23.4	21.1, 25.7	153,000	23.2	20.6, 25.8	118,000	24.1	19.1, 29.0	35,000	0.9	0.7, 1.3
	3 Years	3.2	2.2, 4.1	22,000	3.7	2.6, 4.9	20,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

⁵The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹Contact sexual violence includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.

²Age range: 18–59 years.

³Confidence interval.

⁴Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and wives whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

⁶Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

*Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Stalking

Table 7

Prevalence of Stalking¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010⁵

Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population ²			Active Duty Women ²			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men ²			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁶	95% CI ³
Lifetime	19.1	17.7, 20.5	16,786,000	11.4	9.7, 13.1	23,000	0.6 [†]	0.5, 0.7	14.6	12.8, 16.4	106,000	0.9	0.7, 1.1
3 Years	7.6	6.2, 9.1	6,596,000	5.8	4.5, 7.0	12,000	0.6 [†]	0.4, 0.9	4.8	3.7, 6.0	35,000	0.9	0.6, 1.4
12 Months	5.4	4.5, 6.2	4,712,000	3.3	2.4, 4.2	7,000	0.5 [†]	0.3, 0.7	3.1	2.2, 4.0	23,000	0.8	0.6, 1.3

⁵The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

² Age range: 18–59 years.

³ Confidence interval.

⁴ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.

⁶ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.

[†] Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

Table 8

Prevalence of Stalking¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010⁵

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population ²			Active Duty Women ²			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men ²			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
		Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁶	95% CI ³
Intimate ⁷	Lifetime	13.4	12.1, 14.6	11,510,000	6.5	5.2, 7.8	13,000	0.5 [†]	0.4, 0.7	8.6	7.1, 10.1	61,000	0.9	0.7, 1.2
	3 Years	4.7	3.5, 5.8	3,957,000	3.0	2.1, 3.9	6,000	0.5 [†]	0.3, 0.8	2.2	1.4, 3.0	16,000	0.9	0.5, 1.6
	12 Months	3.6	2.9, 4.4	3,191,000	1.7	1.1, 2.4	3,000	0.4 [†]	0.3, 0.7	*	*	*	*	*
Non-intimate	Lifetime	6.4	5.5, 7.2	5,458,000	3.7	2.6, 4.7	7,000	0.6 [†]	0.5, 0.9	5.5	4.3, 6.7	39,000	0.9	0.7, 1.2
	3 Years	1.9	1.3, 2.6	1,653,000	2.1	1.3, 2.9	4,000	0.9	0.5, 1.7	2.0	1.2, 2.7	14,000	0.7	0.4, 1.3
	12 Months	1.5	1.1, 1.9	1,303,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

² Age range: 18–59 years.

³ Confidence interval.

⁴ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.

⁶ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.

⁷ Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

[†] Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 9**Prevalence of Stalking¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women² by Deployment History — NISVS 2010⁵**

Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³
Lifetime	11.4	9.7, 13.2	23,000	11.3	9.0, 13.7	12,000	11.6	9.1, 14.1	11,000	0.9	0.6, 1.3
3 Years	5.8	4.5, 7.1	12,000	6.4	4.6, 8.3	7,000	5.1	3.3, 6.8	5,000	1.2	0.7, 2.0
12 Months	3.3	2.4, 4.2	7,000	3.6	2.3, 5.0	4,000	2.9	1.7, 4.1	3,000	1.0	0.5, 1.9

⁵The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

² Age range: 18–59 years.

³ Confidence interval.

⁴ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵ AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age and marital status.

Table 10

Prevalence of Stalking¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women² by Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010⁵

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³
Intimate ⁶	Lifetime	6.5	5.2, 7.8	13,000	7.4	5.5, 9.3	8,000	5.4	3.7, 7.2	5,000	1.4	0.9, 2.2
	3 Years	3.0	2.1, 3.9	6,000	3.7	2.3, 5.1	4,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	1.8	1.1, 2.4	3,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-intimate	Lifetime	3.7	2.6, 4.8	7,000	3.2	1.8, 4.6	3,000	4.3	2.6, 6.0	4,000	0.7	0.4, 1.4
	3 Years	2.1	1.3, 3.0	4,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

⁵The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

² Age range: 18–59 years.

³ Confidence interval.

⁴ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵ AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age and marital status.

⁶ Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 11**Prevalence of Stalking¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives² of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010⁵**

Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³
Lifetime	14.5	12.7, 16.3	102,000	14.9	12.8, 17.0	81,000	13.3	9.6, 17.0	21,000	1.1	0.8, 1.6
3 Years	4.9	3.7, 6.0	34,000	5.4	4.0, 6.8	30,000	*	*	*	*	*
12 Months	3.1	2.2, 4.0	22,000	3.5	2.4, 4.7	19,000	*	*	*	*	*

⁶The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

²Age range: 18–59 years.

³Confidence interval.

⁴Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

*Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 12

Prevalence of Stalking¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives² of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010⁵

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³
Intimate ⁶	Lifetime	8.6	7.1, 10.0	59,000	8.5	6.9, 10.2	46,000	8.7	5.6, 11.7	13,000	0.9	0.6, 1.4
	3 Years	2.2	1.4, 3.0	15,000	2.4	1.4, 3.3	13,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-intimate	Lifetime	5.5	4.3, 6.7	38,000	6.2	4.8, 7.6	33,000	*	*	*	*	*
	3 Years	2.0	1.3, 2.8	14,000	2.4	1.4, 3.3	13,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

² Age range: 18–59 years.

³ Confidence interval.

⁴ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵ AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

⁶ Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Psychological Aggression

Table 13

Prevalence of Psychological Aggression¹ by an Intimate Partner² in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population ³			Active Duty Women ³			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men ³			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	AOR ⁶	95% CI ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	AOR ⁷	95% CI ⁴
Lifetime	56.7	54.8, 58.6	49,828,000	53.7	51.1, 56.4	109,000	0.8 [†]	0.7, 0.9	48.6	46.0, 51.2	352,000	1.0	0.8, 1.2
3 Years	28.2	25.7, 30.6	24,591,000	30.8	28.3, 33.4	63,000	0.8 [†]	0.6, 0.9	19.6	17.5, 21.7	142,000	0.8	0.6, 1.1
12 Months	18.8	17.3, 20.3	16,511,000	18.1	16.0, 20.3	37,000	0.7 [†]	0.6, 0.8	13.9	12.1, 15.7	101,000	0.8	0.6, 1.0

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Psychological aggression includes verbal aggression (e.g., told victim that they were a loser, a failure, or not good enough; name calling) and coercive control and entrapment (e.g., keeping track of the victim, making decisions for the victim, threatening the victim, keeping victim from leaving the house, keeping victim from having money).

² Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

³ Age range: 18–59 years.

⁴ Confidence interval.

⁵ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁶ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.

⁷ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.

[†] Significantly lower prevalence compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

Table 14

Prevalence of Psychological Aggression¹ by an Intimate Partner² in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women³ by Deployment History — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	AOR ⁶	95% CI ⁴
Lifetime	44.4	41.8, 47.1	90,000	47.2	43.6, 50.8	52,000	41.1	37.2, 45.1	38,000	1.3 [†]	1.1, 1.6
3 Years	23.5	21.2, 25.9	48,000	22.6	19.5, 25.7	25,000	24.7	21.1, 28.2	23,000	1.0	0.8, 1.3
12 Months	13.0	11.2, 14.9	26,000	12.8	10.3, 15.3	14,000	13.4	10.6, 16.2	12,000	1.0	0.7, 1.4

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Psychological aggression includes verbal aggression (e.g., told victim that they were a loser, a failure, or not good enough; name calling) and coercive control and entrapment (e.g., keeping track of the victim, making decisions for the victim, threatening the victim, keeping victim from leaving the house, keeping victim from having money).

² Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

³ Age range: 18–59 years.

⁴ Confidence interval.

⁵ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁶ AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age and marital status.

[†] Significantly higher prevalence compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

Table 15

Prevalence of Psychological Aggression¹ by an Intimate Partner² in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives³ of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	AOR ⁶	95% CI ⁴
Lifetime	41.0	38.4, 43.5	290,000	41.2	38.3, 44.2	226,000	40.0	34.6, 45.4	63,000	1.1	0.9, 1.5
3 Years	15.0	13.1, 16.9	106,000	15.8	13.6, 18.1	87,000	12.0	8.4, 15.6	19,000	1.2	0.8, 1.7
12 Months	10.2	8.5, 11.8	72,000	10.9	9.0, 12.8	60,000	7.5	4.6, 10.4	12,000	1.4	0.9, 2.1

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Psychological aggression includes verbal aggression (e.g., told victim that they were a loser, a failure, or not good enough; name calling) and coercive control and entrapment (e.g., keeping track of the victim, making decisions for the victim, threatening the victim, keeping victim from leaving the house, keeping victim from having money).

² Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

³ Age range: 18–59 years.

⁴ Confidence interval.

⁵ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁶ AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and wives whose spouses had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

Physical Violence

Table 16

Prevalence of Physical Violence¹ by an Intimate Partner² in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010⁵

Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population ³			Active Duty Women ³			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men ³			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	AOR ⁶	95% CI ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	AOR ⁷	95% CI ⁴
Lifetime	35.7	33.9, 37.5	31,055,000	28.4	25.9, 30.9	55,000	0.9	0.7, 1.0	26.9	24.5, 29.2	189,000	1.0	0.8, 1.2
3 Years	8.7	6.9, 10.5	7,483,000	9.6	7.9, 11.3	19,000	0.7 [†]	0.5, 1.0 [†]	7.0	5.6, 8.3	50,000	0.8	0.5, 1.5
12 Months	5.1	4.1, 6.0	4,454,000	3.1	2.1, 4.0	6,000	0.4 [†]	0.3, 0.6	3.8	2.7, 4.8	27,000	1.0	0.7, 1.6

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

² Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

³ Age range: 18–59 years.

⁴ Confidence interval.

⁵ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁶ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.

⁷ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.

[†] Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

[‡] Confidence interval rounded to nearest tenth, actual interval does not include 1.0.

Table 17

Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010⁵

Severity of Physical Violence	Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population ²			Active Duty Women ²			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men ²			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
		Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁶	95% CI ³
Slapping, Pushing, or Shoving	Lifetime	32.9	31.2, 34.7	28,683,000	26.1	23.7, 28.5	50,000	0.9	0.7, 1.0	24.9	22.7, 27.2	176,000	1.1	0.9, 1.3
	3 Years	7.3	5.7, 8.9	6,286,000	8.7	7.1, 10.3	17,000	0.8	0.6, 1.1	6.1	4.8, 7.4	44,000	1.0	0.6, 1.6
	12 Months	4.7	3.8, 5.6	4,135,000	2.5	1.6, 3.3	5,000	0.4 [†]	0.3, 0.6	3.1	2.2, 4.1	22,000	0.9	0.6, 1.5
Severe⁷ Physical Violence	Lifetime	26.9	25.2, 28.6	23,465,000	19.2	17.1, 21.4	37,000	0.8 [†]	0.6, 0.9	19.2	17.1, 21.3	136,000	1.0	0.8, 1.3
	3 Years	6.2	4.6, 7.8	5,351,000	5.6	4.4, 6.9	11,000	0.5 [†]	0.3, 0.8	4.3	3.2, 5.4	31,000	0.9	0.4, 1.9
	12 Months	3.4	2.7, 4.2	3,026,000	2.0	1.2, 2.8	4,000	0.4 [†]	0.2, 0.6	2.0	1.2, 2.7	14,000	0.8	0.4, 1.4

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

² Age range: 18–59 years.

³ Confidence interval.

⁴ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.

⁶ AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.

⁷ Severe physical violence includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

[†] Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

Table 18

Prevalence of Physical Violence¹ by an Intimate Partner² in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women³ by Deployment History — NISVS 2010⁵

Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	AOR ⁶	95% CI ⁴
Lifetime	28.4	25.9, 30.9	54,000	32.2	28.8, 35.7	33,000	23.9	20.3, 27.4	21,000	1.5 [†]	1.2, 2.0
3 Years	9.5	7.8, 11.2	19,000	10.1	7.8, 12.4	11,000	8.9	6.4, 11.3	8,000	1.4	0.9, 2.2
12 Months	3.0	2.0, 3.9	6,000	3.1	1.8, 4.4	3,000	*	*	*	*	*

⁵The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

²Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

³Age range: 18–59 years.

⁴Confidence interval.

⁵Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁶AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed during the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age and marital status.

[†]Prevalence was significantly higher among active duty women who were deployed during the 3 years prior to the survey compared to those who were not deployed during that time period, $p < .05$.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 19

Prevalence of Physical Violence¹ by an Intimate Partner² in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives³ of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010⁵

Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	Weighted %	95% CI ⁴	Estimated Number of Victims ⁵	AOR ⁶	95% CI ⁴
Lifetime	26.8	24.4, 29.1	184,000	28.0	25.2, 30.7	149,000	22.7	18.0, 27.3	35,000	1.2	0.9, 1.6
3 Years	7.0	5.6, 8.4	49,000	7.7	6.0, 9.3	42,000	*	*	*	*	*
12 Months	3.9	2.8, 4.9	27,000	4.2	2.9, 5.4	23,000	*	*	*	*	*

⁵The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

²Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

³Age range: 18–59 years.

⁴Confidence interval.

⁵Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁶AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 20

Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women² by Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010⁵

Severity of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner	Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³
Slapping, Pushing, or Shoving	Lifetime	26.0	23.6, 28.5	50,000	29.2	25.8, 32.6	30,000	22.3	18.9, 25.8	20,000	1.4 [†]	1.1, 1.9
	3 Years	8.6	7.0, 10.2	17,000	9.0	6.8, 11.3	10,000	8.1	5.8, 10.4	7,000	1.4	0.9, 2.2
	12 Months	2.4	1.6, 3.2	5,000	2.5	1.4, 3.7	3,000	*	*	*	*	*
Severe ⁶ Physical Violence	Lifetime	19.1	17.0, 21.3	37,000	21.9	18.8, 24.9	23,000	16.0	12.9, 19.0	14,000	1.5 [†]	1.1, 2.0
	3 Years	5.5	4.2, 6.8	11,000	5.7	3.9, 7.4	6,000	5.4	3.5, 7.2	5,000	1.3	0.8, 2.1
	12 Months	1.9	1.1, 2.7	4,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

² Age range: 18–59 years.

³ Confidence interval.

⁴ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵ AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age and marital status.

⁶ Includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

[†] Prevalence was significantly higher among active duty women who were deployed during the 3 years before the survey compared to those who were not deployed during that time period, $p < .05$.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 21

Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner¹ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives² of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010⁵

Severity of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner	Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	Weighted %	95% CI ³	Estimated Number of Victims ⁴	AOR ⁵	95% CI ³
Slapping, Pushing, or Shoving	Lifetime	24.8	22.5, 27.1	171,000	25.7	23.1, 28.4	137,000	21.7	17.1, 26.2	34,000	1.1	0.8, 1.5
	3 Years	6.1	4.8, 7.4	43,000	6.6	5.0, 8.1	36,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	3.2	2.2, 4.2	22,000	3.3	2.2, 4.5	18,000	*	*	*	*	*
Severe ⁶ Physical Violence	Lifetime	19.5	17.4, 21.6	135,000	20.6	18.1, 23.0	110,000	15.9	11.9, 19.8	25,000	1.2	0.9, 1.7
	3 Years	4.4	3.3, 5.5	31,000	4.8	3.5, 6.2	26,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	2.0	1.2, 2.8	14,000	2.2	1.3, 3.1	12,000	*	*	*	*	*

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

² Age range: 18–59 years.

³ Confidence interval.

⁴ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁵ AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

⁶ Includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking

Table 22

Prevalence of Physical Violence¹, Rape², or Stalking³ by an Intimate Partner⁴ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010⁵

Severity of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner	Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population ⁵			Active Duty Women ⁵			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men ⁵			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
		Weighted %	95% CI ⁶	Estimated Number of Victims ⁷	Weighted %	95% CI ⁶	Estimated Number of Victims ⁷	AOR ⁸	95% CI ⁶	Weighted %	95% CI ⁶	Estimated Number of Victims ⁷	AOR ⁹	95% CI ⁶
Any Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	39.7	37.8, 41.6	33,875,000	31.5	28.9, 34.2	56,000	0.8 [†]	0.7, 0.9	29.5	27.1, 32.0	199,000	0.9	0.8, 1.1
	3 Years	11.1	9.1, 13.0	9,337,000	11.3	9.5, 13.2	22,000	0.7 [†]	0.5, 0.9	8.2	6.7, 9.7	58,000	0.9	0.6, 1.5
	12 Months	7.6	6.5, 8.7	6,648,000	4.7	3.5, 5.9	9,000	0.4 [†]	0.3, 0.6	4.6	3.5, 5.8	32,000	1.0	0.7, 1.5
Severe¹⁰ Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	35.1	33.1, 37.0	27,936,000	25.2	22.6, 27.8	40,000	0.7 [†]	0.6, 0.8	24.2	21.8, 26.7	147,000	0.9	0.7, 1.1
	3 Years	9.0	7.2, 10.8	7,586,000	7.4	5.9, 8.8	14,000	0.5 [†]	0.4, 0.7	5.7	4.4, 7.0	39,000	0.9	0.5, 1.7
	12 Months	6.3	5.3, 7.2	5,489,000	3.4	2.4, 4.5	6,000	0.4 [†]	0.3, 0.6	2.9	2.0, 3.8	20,000	0.8	0.5, 1.2

⁵The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, and shoving, hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

²Rape includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, and completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration.

³Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

⁴Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

⁵Age range: 18–59 years.

⁶Confidence interval.

⁷Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁸AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.

⁹AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.

¹⁰Severe physical violence includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

[†]Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

Table 23

Prevalence of Physical Violence¹, Rape², or Stalking³ by an Intimate Partner⁴ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women⁵ by Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010⁵

Violence by an Intimate Partner	Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI ⁶	Estimated Number of Victims ⁷	Weighted %	95% CI ⁶	Estimated Number of Victims ⁷	Weighted %	95% CI ⁶	Estimated Number of Victims ⁷	AOR ⁸	95% CI ⁶
Any Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	31.5	28.8, 34.1	56,000	35.2	31.5, 38.8	34,000	27.2	23.4, 31.0	22,000	1.4 [†]	1.1, 1.9
	3 Years	11.2	9.4, 13.1	21,000	12.2	9.6, 14.7	13,000	10.1	7.5, 12.7	9,000	1.5 [†]	1.0 [†] , 2.2
	12 Months	4.6	3.4, 5.8	9,000	4.8	3.1, 6.4	5,000	4.4	2.7, 6.1	4,000	1.2	0.7, 2.1
Severe ⁹ Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	25.2	22.6, 27.8	40,000	27.8	24.2, 31.4	24,000	22.0	18.3, 25.7	16,000	1.3	1.0, 1.8
	3 Years	7.4	5.9, 8.8	14,000	7.8	5.8, 9.8	8,000	6.9	4.7, 9.0	6,000	1.3	0.8, 2.0
	12 Months	3.4	2.4, 4.5	6,000	3.6	2.2, 5.0	4,000	3.3	1.8, 4.7	3,000	1.1	0.6, 2.2

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, and shoving, hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

² Rape includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, and completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration.

³ Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

⁴ Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

⁵ Age range: 18–59 years.

⁶ Confidence interval.

⁷ Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁸ AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time, controlled for age and marital status.

⁹ Severe physical violence includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

[†] Significantly higher prevalence among active duty women who were deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey compared to those who were not, $p < .05$.

[‡] Confidence interval rounded to nearest tenth, actual interval does not include 1.0.

Table 24

Prevalence of Physical Violence¹, Rape², or Stalking³ by an Intimate Partner⁴ in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives⁵ of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010⁵

Violence by an Intimate Partner	Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI ⁶	Estimated Number of Victims ⁷	Weighted %	95% CI ⁶	Estimated Number of Victims ⁷	Weighted %	95% CI ⁶	Estimated Number of Victims ⁷	AOR ⁸	95% CI ⁶
Any Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	29.3	26.9, 31.8	193,000	30.4	27.5, 33.2	156,000	25.6	20.6, 30.5	37,000	1.2	0.9, 1.6
	3 Years	8.2	6.7, 9.7	57,000	8.9	7.2, 10.7	48,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	4.6	3.5, 5.8	32,000	5.1	3.7, 6.5	27,000	*	*	*	*	*
Severe ⁹ Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	24.2	21.8, 26.7	147,000	25.0	22.2, 27.8	118,000	21.7	16.8, 26.5	29,000	1.1	0.8, 1.5
	3 Years	5.7	4.4, 7.0	39,000	6.2	4.7, 7.7	33,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	2.9	2.0, 3.8	20,000	3.2	2.1, 4.3	17,000	*	*	*	*	*

⁵The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, and shoving, hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

²Rape includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, and completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration.

³Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

⁴Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

⁵Age range: 18–59 years.

⁶Confidence interval.

⁷Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

⁸AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

⁹Severe physical violence includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

